such recognized and received distinctions as do exist, to a stated sum, the Bishop of the Diocese has decided and should avoid subjecting themselves, by mere upon an arrangement by which Four Scholarships shall carelessness in this point, and perhaps from being be permanently sustained from its preceeds, viz., really absorbed in higher things,—to the imputation Two at £40 Currency per annum each, and Two at of wishing to sink the Clergyman and secularize their £30 Currency per annum each, in addition to the equipments. We ought to preserve the spirit of the Scholarships so generously maintained by the Society Canen upon this point, if we cannot follow the letter. for the Propagation of the Gospel. This after the There appears to be no reason why the winter as well discharge of the present claims, would hereafter limit as the summer habiliments of the Clergy, especially the charge upon the Student's Fund to £140 Curas, in this climate, they are worn for half the year, rency per annum; so that probably a general Collecshould not be strictly clerical both in their colour and tion every alternate year would suffice to meet the their cut. And if I may go into such particulars, I amount of that demand. properly the bands ought to be seen,* has an uncleri- agement of a better educated class of Students, all the cal appearance, and any object to be gained of the Gospel, as by the local Church and the messengers of his grace and truth in Jesus Christ, "First, that they " are preachers of the Gospel of Christ;" cal appearance, and any object to be gained by it, of a town, would not fail to excite remark.

I will not, however, part with you, my brethren, this. I pass, in conclusion, to another. Of preach- Lord Bishop. ing, generally, I have already spoken. But I am desirous of recommending it to my younger brethren, Diocese relies upon the usual zeal of his Clergy, and -although the habits of some veterans in the service the often experienced liberality of the Lairy; believwhom they will do well to imitate and whom they ing that, with him, they will regard its object as one will be happy to resemble, have, in this point been in which are involved high and important interests of formed in a different way, -to cultivate the practice the Church. of extemporaneous addresses. It is a large subject, and I can but lightly touch it now. I am very far indeed from recommending this practice to the exducing of the habit of writing sermons or of preaching written sermons, which, in some Congregations, should perhaps be the almost invariable rule. An extemporaneous preacher who never disciplines his thoughts by the use of the pen, t who has not trained himself by the reiterated task of composition, to distribute his subject and digest his argument in a correct manner,-to repress the redundancies of his language and confine the flow of his thoughts to their proper channel, will be apt to deliver himself in a rambling and confused, if not in a rhapsodical manner, and to produce more excitement than edification among his hearers. But many occasions may present them- disries would do well to reflect how much harder it is to selves, in which it is very convenient and of much control and check revolution, than to raise it. How freadvantage to the minister of God, to have the faculty quently do we observe-in times of great national comat command, of addressing an auditory without motion like the present-that successful leaders of party. written preparation or even, in some instances, without are thrown up on the surface of the heaving waters preparation at all. If I may venture to adduce my merely to be cast a worthless and disregarded wreck upon own experience, after the exercise of the ministry for the shore. "It would be amusing"—says an English the following striking extract from a Sermon lately the space of six and thirty years, I could certainly contemporary-"to see Espartero and Narvaez, Isabella testify to the great value of this habit. I am very far and Montpensier, Louis Philippe and Louis Blanc, all from possessing any extraordinary gift in this way, here together. Yet this is quite possible; and perhaps and am thence the better qualified to maintain that Cavaignae and Louis Napoleon may complete the party." all our Clergy might master the practice, if they The "signs of the times" are, surely, solemn and imwould begin in time and perhaps choose the least pressive enough to exercise the spiritual discernment of bled in hospital; to Indians to whom I spoke, senin jail and to prostitutes in the house of correction,the formality of a written sermon, especially being prepared for a very different kind of occasion, would have been much out of place, and the want of allusion one-third or perhaps one-fourth of the of speaking without book.

I trust that I cannot be so understood.

occasions of our intercourse, and, above all, I ask your minating, like those of foreign lands, they have abounded,

* I have pointed out in a note upon my last Charge, that (if it be worth while to notice it) in the procrusion of the shirtcollar when bands are worn.

reference here to an Article in which the passage is quoted, published in 1827, in No. IV. of the Christian Sentinel, (a Church periodical issued from the Montreal press, which many of the Clergy have not forgotten and may be able yet to consult) under the title of a Dialogue on the comparative advantages and disadvantages of preaching with or without written sermons. The Article was from the hand of the Author of this Charge and the question is treated with some fulness. ‡ Præfat : Def : Fid : Nic.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JANUARY 4, 1849. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Charge of the Lord Bishop of Montreal.—Concluded.

Fourth Page.

Interview with a Missionary the Grande Chartreuse.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, -with the desire of applying one of the Four Annual Collections not specially appropriated by the constitution of the Church Society, to what he considers a most important object,-recommends that the next Collection shall be made in behalf of the Fund for assisting STUDENTS IN DIVINITY.; and that it be made in the several Churches, and at the several Stations of the Diocese on Sunday, the 21st January next, being the third Sun- Montreal held an ordination in the Cathedral Church of day after the Epiphany.

Foreign Parts. This leaves five Candidates for Orders and will, in the first instance, visit some unprovided set- ledged, we have received two contributions (anonymous) with stipends chargeable upon this Fund.

recommending that the Clergy should at least preserve In order to fix the annual charge upon this Fund

with the notice of so comparatively light a subject as ally, and will be conducted by the Chaplains of the of the olden time.

In aid of the present appeal, the Bishop of the

REVIEW OF THE YEAR,

Very seldom, indeed, in the history of the world, has ful a scene as that of the year which has just reached its close. Many a century might be pointed out, the footsteps of which have left a much fainter trace on the course of earthly affairs, than the single year which has passed

Extensive changes have taken place in the political Institutions of Continental Europe; and, as the causes which produced them are very far from being at rest, it is impossible, in the greater number of cases, to predict where or when these changes will stop. Political incen-

formidable occasions in their first efforts. It may not, serious minds. "We do not know"-writes a living diindeed, be their lot,-but on the other hand, it may, vine-"whether Christ's final coming to judgment be very -to have demands made upon them for the exercise near, but we do know that there are some at least of those of this faculty. For myself, it has been so ordered tokens to be seen, which as heretofore they have ushered that I have been called upon, all my life, to address in events that have been former types of his coming, so men of very different classes and in a great variety of they may be expected now to be signs of some approachsituations; I have been called upon to preach to ing visitation." The dark and ominous events which sailors upon the deep; to fishermen upon the sea- have been crowded into the past year may not be immediate shore; to settlers in the back woods; to bodies of forerunners of the second Advent. It would not be safe emigrants upon their first landing as strangers in the to aver confidently that they are; but they can be piously country: to the poor of cities in places expressly interpreted to remind us of the last coming of the King of allotted for their instruction; to convalescents assem- Glory. They are mementos of the Judgment Day, we think, rather than symptoms of it. The prophetic voice tence by sentence, through an interpreter; to prisoners of Holy Scripture assures us that casualties and trials and commotions of the same kind, though doubtless tenand in many of these instances, I can truly say that fold more appalling, shall fall upon the earth before the great and terrible day of the Lord. What we see now bears a resemblance to what the men of that fearful time shall see then. We are forewarned-for example-that to circumstances offering themselves at the moment, before the second coming of the Son of Man, there will for remark would have been signally unfortunate—in be a great gathering of the hosts of infidelity, falsehood, fact, in some examples, it would have produced no and vice. They are to be marshalled in the place called have been impossible for me to have performed the "signs of the times" keep this propnetic marvei, amongst others, in remembrance. There are thousands, in our same number of times: and thus if ever it has been day, openly leagued against the Most High God. There at all granted to me to sow any good seed which has are thousands who have sought through anarchy and rebeen blessed by the shower and the sunshine of volution, to bring contempt upon his name and service. heaven, that benefit may be said to have been trebled National apostasy seems to be rapidly spreading. And or quadrupled by my having early acquired the habit as to the other prophetic types, - "distress," "perplexity," "wars," and "rumours of wars,"-has not the past year Let me not be here thought to recommend a sub- been frightfully fruitful in these. How many lands are serviency to itching ears, or to disparage the liturgical at this moment red with the blood of civil strife and carservices of the Church, if unaccompanied by preaching. nage! And let us look nearer home. Who but the inveterate partizan, can be blind to the evils which our And thus I have once more, being the fourth time, Mother-Land has suffered from "Conservative" treachery been permitted to give you my Episcopal Charge. In and Whig misrule? She has been brought into the deep times like these and in the agitation of so many questions est commercial distress, from which she is only now which divide the minds of men, it has been an anxious recovering. Some of her Colonies, we fear, are beyond and a difficult task. If in what I have said, I have recovery. All of them are, more or less, languishing and afforded help to any of my brethren, I bless God for complaining. What else could be expected from a governit :--if I have, in any point counselled them wrongly, ment which has openly shaken off its duty to God, and I pray him to forgive the error, and to avert all ill respects the rights of man, only when it is forced by craeffect that might arise from it; but this I can say, ven fear to do so. That government has been to the with Bishop Bull, where I have laid down an opinion Church worse than an oligarchy of Egyptian task-masupon any point of difference, that, de summâ rei quam ters. She has to struggle against her oppressors even for aliis persuadere volo plané ipse, neque id temerè, per- the right of training up her children in the fear of God. suasus sum. 1 I am sensible that the tone which I have She knows perfectly well that secular education without used, has, here and there, been rather apologetic than religion is only an unprincipled stratagem by which evil hortatory and authoritative, and this I do not wish at all men either mislead the ignorant, or at least-which to disclaim. I wish to lean upon my Clergy at the same amounts to very much the same thing-make them wise time that I am appointed to guide them: I ask the to their own undoing. The feuds of Ireland, too, have voidably postponed till our next. benefit of your unreserved communications upon all proved a sore perplexity. If not sanguinary and exter-

notwithstanding, in much bitterness. hatred, and disgust. And now the Pestilence on our borders warns us, that the bands were, in their origin, nothing more than the turning over of the shirt-collar, which seems to create an impropriety. nial offspring-expect to be stricken. Soon, perhaps, shall we be found, not merely sympathizing with our parent, † Stilus optimus et præstantissimus dicendi effector ac but mourning for ourselves. All these things are from the magister. See the whole passage in which these words occur hand of God; and they ought to keep us continually mindin the first book of Cie: de Oratore. I may venture to give a ful of that Day of his fierce anger, which will be preceded by portents and prodigies similar to these, though doubtless - as we said before-tenfold more appalling.

> The "signs of the times" also admonish us to look carelife, and to pause for the purpose of considering our ways. We ought to make many occasions for this exercise; but the New Year seems to be a season especially suitable for a retrospect of the past, and for resolutions as to the future. So long as the signs of our lives are satisfactory it matters not how agitated the world may be, we shall find rest in Christ. It matters not-in that case-how threatening the "signs of the times" may be; they will not cause despondency; they will serve, on the contrary, to confirm our trust in God. We ask for no guarantee of the Church's prosperity,-of her abiding enjoyment of God's favour, beyond the zeal and piety of her children; for the State may disclaim its public profession of faith, -an irreligious government may prove false to its commission; but the Church, of course, will be safe, so long as the "churchman's faith and practice" distinguish the children whom she is educating for a blessed immortality.

ORDINATION. On Sunday last, the 24th instant, the Lord Bishop of

lements in the District of Montreal.

Since the establishment of this Fund at the com- Chapman, both students of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, mencement of the year 1846, assistance has been were admitted to the Order of Deacons. The former suffered most severely. The deaths are not specified. rendered therefrom to fourteen Candidates for Holy gentleman proceeds immediately to his charge at Hatley, Of the Officers who have been visited with this alarming Orders, five of whom have been ordained, and four in the Eastern Townships, (one of the Stations of the malady the names of Lieut. Colonel Waters, and Major advanced, or about to be immediately advanced, in Society for the Propagation of the Gospel) the Rector of Horndike, are mentioned as convalescent. the order of merit or from priority of standing, to the which place has been disabled by bodily infirmity. The more valuable Scholarships instituted by the Venera- latter is appointed to an Itinerant Missionary charge ble Society for the propagation of the Gospel in under the auspices of the Church Society of the Diocese, tressed Medical gentleman in Yorkville, already acknow-

The sermon upon the occasion was preached by the Rev. Official Mackie, D. D.

The foregoing we derive from the Quebec Mercury; Chaplains. The Church, in preparation for Christmas, peculiar interest at the present moment. We were espehad been most tastefully decorated with evergreens, of cially pleased with that portion of the Charge which which the effect was really beautiful, in the wreathing animadverts upon the spurious liberalism-too current it

and others attending the Sunday-schools. Between two and three hundred children usually sit down to this re-

the portions of Scripture appointed for the day, are et- error :eedingly well attended. The services on the minor esvery much smaller building, bearing the name of All psalmody upon these occasions.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.

We are indebted to the Church and State Gazette, for preached by the Rev. A. Perceval, in the Chapel Royal St. James.' It sets forth in an eloquent manner the claims of "the blessed, but now deeply injured and persecuted Church of St. John, in Ireland," not merely upon England and Scotland, but upon a large portion of Christendom in general :-

"When the nations of Germany, Holland, and the northern continent were sunk in heathenism, it was from the Isles of Britain that they received the light of the Gospel, and were raised to the Christian standard and built up a people unto the Lord. The blessed but now deeply injured and persecuted Church of St. John, in Ireland, had the chief part in that Christian work. Low as she is now fallen in worldly circumstances by the tyranny of oppression, the suppression of her sees, the spoliation of her endowments, and other fearful deeds, she bears, and must ever bear upon her frontlet, the glo-rious title of "the Mother Church of Northern Europe." By her missionaries two-thirds of Saxon England, almost the whole of Scotland, all Belgium, Switzerland, and the chief parts of Germany, were converted to the Christian Faith. Go to Cologne and ask whence they received the Gospel? They will tell you from St. Kilian, an Irish, missionary. Pass on to Wurtzburg, and ask the same, and you will get the same answer—St. Kilian lies buried in that Cathedral. Extend your route to Salzburg-who founded that Cathedral? St. Virgil, an Irish missionary. Reach forward to Carinthia; whom do they acknowledge for their apostle? The same St. Virgil and his companion Modestus, the first bishop of that country. Sween anion Modestus, the first bishop of that country. Sweep, and now by Switzerland, and in the name of one of planted the Gospel among them; one of those companions, St. Suivert, lies buried at Kaiserwerth. St. Bonilace, who is buried at Fulda, was English both by birth and educa-tion. Next to the Church of Jerusalem—the Mother of all Churches—the Church of Ireland may claim a greater share in the conversion of the world than any other in

It is refreshing to know that statements like the above are enunciated in a Royal Chapel. Never was there a period when it was more necessary to speak home truths in " high places" than it is at present.

THE REV. DR. LUNDY.

We have much pleasure in announcing the safe arrival at Niagara from England of the Rev. Dr. Lundy, assistant minister of St. Mark's Church, in that Town. The Niagara Chronicle informs us that the Rev. gentleman came out in the Canada, and describes the voyage as many days together the progress was little more than week. forty miles per diem."

OUR MONTHLY REVIEW.

Being desirous to conclude the Charge of the Lord Bishop of Montreal in the present number, our Monthly Review, which should have appeared this week, is una-

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

We have just learned on authority upon which we are disposed to place the greatest reliance, that Prince Louis Napoleon has been elected President of that "fierce democracy" the French Republic. This result we fear will be pregnant with additional troubles to wretched sinning France, as from all that we can gather the new President is totally devoid of the leading qualities which go to form a successful and energetic ruler in troublous times. Louis is described as little better than an animated puppet, whose main ambition it is to ape the peculiarities of his great uncle: a dramatic Napoleon in fact, and as such, in all probability, destined, ere long, to be hissed off the political stage by his capricious, and change-loving constituents. It is now more than ever difficult to anticipate the events of which Paris is destined to be the arena,-Paris, which is nervously described by Charles MacKay, in the following graphic lines:-

"Beautiful Paris! Lifting high The beacon blaze of young democra Medina and Gomorrha both in one, Luxurious, godless, grovelling, soaring Paris; Laden with intellect, and yet not wise: Metropolis of satire and lampoon, Of wit, of elegance, of mirth, of song, And fearful tragedies done day by day, Which put our hair on end, in the open streets: The busy hive of awful memories; The potent arbiter of popular will,"

COLONIAL CHURCH CHRONICLE. We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first volume of this excellent periodical, which continues worthily to

sustain its character as a sound and efficient advocate of

the Colonial Church.

YELLOW FEVER. The Barbadian, of November, brings us fearful tidings this city, when Mr. Henry G. Burrage, and Mr. T. S. of the ravages of this fell disease, chiefly amongst the military in Barbadoes. The garrison at St. Anns has

In addition to the contributions in the case of the dis-

for what follows we are indebted to a correspondent :- matter at once varied and important, and will be carefully The Clergymen who officiated besides Dr. Mackie, perused we are convinced, by all who have at heart the wellwere the Rev. J. Cornwall, Assistant Minister of the Cathedral, and the Rev. A. W. Mountain, one of the Bishop's Many of the topics dwelt upon by His Lordship have a round the pillars; and in lack of the berries of holly, which is to be feared—which would brand as intolerant any form part of the well-known English decoration in the thing like a deference to ancient order, and settled authopresent season, clusters of the berry of the rowan, or rity in the statement of Divine truth by our Saviour's their cut. And if I may go into such particulars, I amount of that definance.

To exclude all chance of the charge of partiality in would suggest that the practice of wearing a dark or coloured article round the neck, in the place where coloured article round the neck, in the place where round the neck, in the place where coloured article round the neck, in the place where round the neck round the stance, mentioned by the side of the solemn dedication to be assiduously kept in view by all who exercise the Scholarships founded, as well by the Society for the God of those who are to be the stewards of his mysteries, sacred functions of the ministry in our communion: must surely be an exceedingly small consideration. Propagation of the Cospet, as by the local connect and the little seeding small consideration. Society, are henceforward as they become vacant, to

In England or Ireland such a practice in the Clergy

An example the first simple position and that the great of the Medical Gazette coincided with the propagation of the Council and the little seeding to the Medical Gazette coincided with the propagation of the Council and the little seeding to the Medical Gazette coincided with the propagation of the Council and the little seeding to the Medical Gazette coincided with the propagation of the Council and the little seeding to the Medical Gazette coincided with the propagation of the Council and the little seeding to the Medical Gazette coincided with the propagation of the Medical Gazette coincided wit be thrown open to a public competition. An exami- tion with our holy faith and reformed system of worship branch of the Church Catholic." If this simple position and nation for this purpose is appointed to be held annu- the associations of the Mother Country and the customs were ever kept steadily in view, many of the heart burnings which too frequently prevail, would assuredly cease Among the customs observed in Quebec, is one which to have an existence. In all disputed matters an honest the day, but I am at a loss to conceive on what grounds has been now established for a quarter of a century or has been now established for a quarter of a century or prayerful reference would be made to the Articles and the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been, noted for its confirmation of a journal who is, and ever has been, noted for its confirmation of a journal who is, and ever has been, noted for its confirmation of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency in more, - of giving a dinner in Christmas-week, at the Na formularies of the Church as the legitimate quarter of more,—of giving a dinner in Christmas-week, at the Market of the Church as the legitimate quarter of appeal; and the extremes of unbridled enthusiasm on the contraverse, my object in addressing you was not with one hand, and of a morbid cleaving to unsanctioned anti-

past, provided by the families of the place—the boys and the girls in separate rooms. The Male and Female Orthe girls in separate rooms. The Male and Female Orphan Asylum, under the auspices of the Church, being in the same range of buildings, the little inmates of these institutions, in their respective dresses, are mingled in the spirit which exercises such a pessure—as influence in this spirit which exercises such a pessure—as influence in this spirit which exercises such a pessure—as influence in this spirit which exercises such a pessure—as influence in this spirit which exercises such a pessure—as influence in this spirit which exercises such a pessure—as influence in this spirit which exercises such a pessure—as influence in this state throught, inseparate from the duties in the Union, inseparate from the duties in the Cholera the Physician. If it be currently believed that Cholera is not contagious, then it will be asked "where must the spirit which exercises such a pessure—as influence in this state." The services of the Church on the Saints' days at this season, upon which, as upon those throughout the year, there is always a familiar lecture based upon some one of

"What the world calls liberality, is someting which, as tivals, however, are not holden in the Cathedral, but in a the commissioned guardians of God's eternal truth and the appointed dispensers of those remedies which he has very much smaller building, bearing the name of All Saints' Chapel, which is within the Cathedral Yard. The least, be captious in adopting, We ought to consider, if voluntary Cathedral Choir attend in sufficient numbers to supply alone the performance of chanting and ordinary to stop. We must evidently draw a line sonwchere, even with reference to those who profess and call themselves Christians, in our recognition of what is safe and solid in Christianity, and if we conscientiously see reason to narrow the circle more than our dispositions would prompt us to desire, we must not be afraid of the charge which will be thrown against us, of intolerance and exclusiveness: if we conscientiously see reason to narrow it more than is judged necessary by others who are our own brethren in the ministry, we must be content to bear the pain caused to our feelings by that difference-but we shall do well, if we cannot convince them that we are right, at least to satisfy them that we act from honest and

> Some valuable notes are appended to the Charge, a portion of which will appear in our next.

A Correspondent, who signs himse'f "Christianus," has communicated to us the following statement, which we give in his own words :-

"The following circumstance occurred at the Falls a few days ago. A poor Irish Emigrant, at the point of death jumped out of bed, and then threw herself at her mother's eet exclaiming,-Oh! Mother! Mother! I am afraid to die! Pray give my old clothes to the people around to pray for me! She then rose, went into bed again, and soon after fell into a sound sleep from which she never

If the request of this poor girl implied a desire that prayers should be offered up for her after death, she was, of course, labouring under the influence of one of the most dangerous errors of Romanism. Our correspondent has not made this point clear, but we take it for granted that he understands the language of the unhappy girl in this their cantons you will find recorded the apostle of that country, St. Gall, an Irish missionary. Will you return home by Lombardy, Burgundy, and Champagne?—you will find through the whole line traces of another Irish missionary, St. Columbanus. Or do you prefer the Rhine, Belgium and Holland? Ask that mighty river who were Belgium and Holland? Ask that mighty river who were that they have good cause for resting on the Atonement Belgium will point to the tomb of St. Willibrod, at Utrecht, of English birth but Irish training, as he who planted the Gospel among them. not been instructed to rely for salvation upon the alone merits of Jesus Christ; and if, in consequence of her piness, we are, Rev. and dear Sir, defective religious education, the apparent calmness of her last sleep was owing to the persuasion that the prayers of

> life not conformed to the example of Christ, her case, of course, must command our sincere compassion. But is this a solitary instance? Surely not. How earnestly, then, should we continue to protest against that system which is fruitful in such ignorance and delusion. THE REV. CHAS. LEYCESTER INGLES Desires that all letters and papers for him, may be

others, after her death, would redeem the misdeeds of a

CHURCH CALENDAR. Our usual Calendar, we are sorry to say, is rather a most boisterous one, the gale being so strong that for behind hand. It will be prepared and distributed next

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

addressed to Drummondville, Niagara District.

Day.	Date.		in this was a standard		1st Lesson		2d Lesson.
G	Jan.	7,	IST SUND. AFT. EPIPHANY.	M. E,	Isaiah		Mat. 5. Rom. 5.
M	"	8,	mariner spinishing to	M, E,			Mat. 6. Rom. 6.
T	**	9.		M, E,	**	15,	Mat. 7. Rom. 7.
w	**	10,	Abp. Laud beheaded 1664 [1	M, E,	"		Mat. 8. Rom. 8.
T		11,		M, E,	11		Mat. 9. Rom. 9.
F	**	12.		М, Е,	17		Mat. 10. Rom. 10.
S	4	13,		M., E,	**		Mat, 11. Rom, 11.
G	-	14.	2ND SUND. AFT. EPIPHANY.	M, E,	Isaiah	51,	Mat 12. Rom. 12.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for he opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

To the Editor of The Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR .- Be assured that I am as truly Protestant as you would wish any member of the Anglo Catholic Church to be. Yet, though I solemnly protest against the errors of the "Roman Church," I have several times lately been sorry to see extracts (fro papers) in your valuable paper speaking of the "Roman Church" and Her Clergy in a manner, not at all becoming the dignity which such a paper as the *Church* should maintain. To mention them particularly appears needless, and would fill an experience of the state of and would fill up your space to no purpose. At the time I saw them I was going to ask if it would not be well to obtain more suitable extracts; but from want of time I had neglected it. You have, however, brought them again to my recollection by your Article on "Romish intolerance" in your number of Dec. 21st. I perfectly agree with you that the act to which you refer, was one of intoler-Odd Fellowship," I beg humbly to give my firm dissent.
You ask the question "Is mere membership in such an Association as that of Odd Fellowship to be accounted an offence of this heinous nature and sable dye." The answer is plainly—No! But will you tell me how the Primitive Church would have treated those who belonged to such a Society which recognizes no distinctive Christian principles, and in whose deliberations no prayer is offered up for the Divine guidance? That such is the case is evident from their printed statements. And, I think that we may safely conclude that there is no religious Service performed at their meetings, or if any, the Saviour's name (as a general rule) cannot be used, as a Jew may be a me the I. O. O. F., and further if a Clergyman should happen to be one, he is nothing there but a layman, forsooth!— Christianity indeed!—Therefore I think you are wrong in saying "that it is not pretended by any one, we believe, that there is any thing in the principles and operations of this Society detrimental to Christian virtue and faith;" for if what I have asserted be the case, and that I firmly believe, it is undoubtedly "detrimental to Christian Faith" aye, and even subversive of it. I conceive that any So-

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL'S CHARGE.

In another portion of our paper will be found the remainder of this able document, which is replete with matter at once varied and important, and will be carefully matter at once varied and important, and will be carefully matter at once varied and important, and will be carefully matter at once varied and important, and will be carefully matter at once varied and important, and will be carefully matter at once varied and important, and will be carefully matter at once varied and important and will be carefully matter at once varied and important and will be carefully matter at once varied and important and will be carefully matter at once varied and important and will be carefully matter at once varied and important and will be carefully matter at once varied and important and will be carefully matter at once varied and important and will be carefully matter at once varied and important and will be carefully matter at once varied and important and will be carefully matter at once varied and important and will be carefully matter at once varied and important and will be carefully matter at once varied and important and will be carefully matter at once varied and important and will be carefully matter at once varied and important and will be carefully matter at once varied and important and matter at once varied and Wishing you the Compliments of the season,

I remain your obedient Servant, AN ANGLO CATHOLIC.

Festival of St. Stephen, ¿ Dec. 26th, 1848.

To the Editor of The Church.

Str., - M. Velpeau, a distinguished French Philosopher, signed a public declaration "that Cholera was non-contaand he repented his rash assertion. It is not my intention, iders. In the first place, it is no where maintained in my former communication that Cholera is contagio Dr. Graves; I still maintain, notwithstanding the sneering are maintained by different writers in the periodicals o that the positive declaration of the non-contagiousness of Cholera would deter individuall from using the necessary exertion on behalf of those who are in such visi families"—whether it be contagious or not is of minor importance, so long as Senior also admits the truth of the position just re-iterated. So far, Sir, from desiring to do a mischievous thing, I wish only to place the Clergy in a proper position, and desire to see their Widows and Orphans, to a certain extent, protected from penury and wrong. With the earnest hope that Senior, in his future epistolatory condemnations, may be a little more careful as to the manner of expressing himself, and be less in-clined to carp at good intentions; I shall conclude, trusting to the generosity of a Christian community for carryng out a plan recommended after due consideration; and I again remind them that "The Widows and Orphans' and of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto yet needs assistance, particularly too, at this time, when the servants of God are hourly expecting to be called on for the performance of additional duty, involving a risk

N. B.-The Cholera was last month imported into New York and New Orleans. Let us watch its track this year

—as yet it is in New York confined only to Immigrants.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MISSIONARY FUND. Collections in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, sionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the Fund for the support of Mission-

Previously announced in No. 176, amount... 322 16 21 St. Paul's Church Chatham-per Rev. F. W.

177 Collections, amounting to £324 16 2½ T. W. BIRCHALL,

Toronto, Jan. 3rd, 1849.

TESTIMONIAL.

Maitland, 29th December, 1848. REV. AND DEAR SIR, - We feel much pleasure in presenting you with the accompanying Purse, collected by us from the attendants at St. James's Church here, of bours, and that your unwearied exertions in the faithful discharge of your duty among us may be successful Wishing you, Mrs. Blakey and family, health and hap-

Yours very affectionately, (Signed) SARAH JANE HERVEY, E. M. HERVEY,

Rev'd R. Blakey.

MARTHA ANN DUMBRILL, ANN M. JONES. The preface annexed to the list of subscribers:

We, the undersigned, cheerfully contribute the sums appended to our respective names, as a small token of our regard for the Rev. Robert Blakey, and our gratitude for his assiduous and affectionate administration of the Ordinances of the Gospel, as Pastor of St. James's Church, Maitland,—of which mark of our esteem we request his cordial acceptance, assuring him of our gratification in

enjoying an opportunity, as members of his Flock, and attendants on his services, of expressing our high appre-ciation of his kind and valuable ministrations, our admiration of his many virtues, our deep solicitude for his well being and happiness, and our earnest prayers that his labours among us may be crowned with much success.

REPLY. Augusta, December 29th, 1848.

My DEAR Young FRIENDS,-I return you many thanks for this unexpected instance of your esteem and kindness, by the co-operation of your parents and friends, and for the friendly sentiments your parents and rivends, and nor the friendly sentiments you have expressed for the wel-fare of myself and family. But the greatest satisfaction arising to me from this act, is that I have reason to hope you have been benefitted by my ministrations. I feel gratified to God who has put it into your hearts thus to emember him who is set over you in the Lord; grateful that his labours have not been in vain, since they have stirred up in your youthful minds a desire to give a token and a substantial one* that you have improved by them, and are thus desirous to make manifest the feelings of your hearts. May God grant, for His dear Son's sake, that your constant endeavours, in your various stations, may be to secure the true riches, and so to pass through nings temporal that you finally lose not the things eter al. May I so teach and you so learn, that a divine blessing, by our instrumentality, may descend upon many generations when we have done with time. And now may the God of peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work, to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ, is the sincere desire and prayer of

Your affectionate Friend and Pastor, ROBERT BLAKEY.

* This was a handsome Purse, containing £24 9s. 44d.

ENGLAND.

THE RECENT CAMBRIDGE ALTERATIONS. - Whatever the Times may assert, it is necessary to go a little farther back than Prince Albert's election for the source of the late movement at Cambridge. The state of University disipline has for years past engaged the attention of every active man within the acidemical precincts, and the more tender consciences had become painfully anxious for alteration of some kind. Hardly a time elapsed without the publication of two or three pamphlets, containing the most varied suggestions. The prominent evil, and the one enlarged upon by these authors, was the evident im-perfection of the restraining power possessed by the Col-leges over the life and habits of their students. It was notorious that large numbers of the undergraduates spent a considerable part of their University career precise ly as they pleased. How was this enormous mischief to be cured? The University possessed one remedy so obvious and so full of promise that to look around for other means of prevention before giving it a trial, would have been prepos erous—it had simply to give the undergraduates more to do. They were systematically idle for three or four terms of their course: the clear duty of the University was to furnish them with work. We do not hesitate to say that the large majorities of Tuesday week were mainly due to an almost universal conviction of this necessity. No doubt another operative cause was the feeling that the University, in bestowing honours on classical and matter. sical and mathematical studies exclusively, had erred a little on the side of too great caution in the selection of its educational instruments. But the great motive was the desire of removing that disgraceful idleness which almost ave, and even subversive of it. I conceive that any Society among men, in which a Clergyman cannot assume desire of removing that disgraceful idleness which almost more than the necessary majority of votes. It is gratifyll as a rule characterized the career of the oi πολλοί—of find that during a period of so much excitement, not only

freeing the University from the responsibility of allowing its students to contract under its own shade fixed habits of the grossest dissipation.

of the grossest dissipation.

This is the true key to the measure of reform adopted by the Senate. Most of our contemporaries have altogether misconceived its nature. They seem to consider it an abnegation on the part of the University of its former system. But in point of fact the old classical and mathematical training is wholly retained; the report of the very Syndicate with which these alterations originated, mentions it in honourable terms, and expressly disclaims interference with it. It is clear that the authors of the change did not look upon themselves as concerned with those students in whose case the former system hath full play: the University had long ago determined what its educa-tional machinery was to be, and it had no reason to be dissatisfied with its results, wherever it had really operated. But the case under consideration was that of the students with whom it did not operate: it was a mere abuse of language to say that the students who did not seek University honours; had a classical and mathematical education. Could this have been given them in virtue of any ordinance of the Senate, we doubt whether that body uld have arrived at their decision of Tuesday week But it was impossible, or nearly so. The non-honour students had, by the very fact of their declining to enter the contest for honours, declared t eir distaste for clascal and mathematical studies in the extended sense. The Syndicate, therefore, whose duty it had become provide them with fresh mental aliment, most wisely determined to give them the opportunity of turning their attention to any scientific pursuit which might possess peculiar attractions for individual tastes. Accordingly, number of sciences having been specified, one of which s to be selected by the Undergraduate, and studied under ts proper professor. And, besides this, Triposes in the its proper professor. And, besides this, Triposes in the Natural and Moral Sciences, have been instituted, which will bring to bear on the of πολλοί an agency only too powerful at Cambridge—Emulation. Every one who carefully reads the programme of these Triposes may convince himself of the truth of our assertion respecting the dominant intention of the University reformers. Vastabase y greater facilities are given to students who covet these distinctions, than to those who seek the honours of the destablished classical Tripos. Evidently their creators lesign them for a class of students which ought not to be made to struggle with any unnecessary preliminary dif-neutres, and the struggle with a last anticipate their interfere-ing with, or superseding, the older routes to their interfere-With regard to the particular sciences to be hereafter

With regard to the particular sciences to be nereasis-studied at Cambridge, there is not one of them to which the most timid can object, if treated in a proper spirit. The University is in a position to exercise the completes supervision over its Professors, or at leas to neutralise the effect of exceptionable teaching by discurraging or prohibiting attendance at the lectures in which it is conreyed. That, in the event of the unlikely co veyed. That, in the event of the unlikely configency alluded to, such a course would be adopted, we fel the fullest confidence, and we therefore by no means are the apprehensions we hear expressed in certain quartes. A very great change must come over Cambridge before heterodoxy, or even political dogmatism, is tolerated in a lecture-room; and it is quite possible to teach Geology without the one, and Political Economy without the other.

DESTRUCTION OF MONUMENTS-WESTMINISTER AB-BEY.—Really, it is high time that Mr. Blore should cease to be allowed to do what he likes in Westminister Abbey. If deans and chapters cannot do without him, let him go to Chester, or Carlisle, or even York—to some place, in short, with very few or no associatious to remove. Why detain him in Westminister, amid monuments and recollections which he cannot understand—and can destroy? Dean Ireland (Gifford's Dean Ireland, by the way) per mitted him to destroy the identical small, square stone with "O, Rare Ben Johnson" upon it, which Jack Young put over Jonson in the north aisle of the nave of Westminister Abbey. The man who smashed the Portland Vase—the cook at Mr. West's who singed geese at Michrosche Westminister Abecinger's upon blished plays—and Malone. aelmas with Massinger's unpublished plays—and Malone who painted Shakspeare's bust at Stratford-on-Ayon were destructives of the same kind. But this is not all that Mr. Blore has done or is doing. He induced the dean and chapter not to repair the monument to Chauce because it was not a monument of Chaucer's age, and therefore could not and did not (which it does) contains the ashes of the father of English poetry. The same Blore actually took up the blue flag stone covering Cow-ley's grave, and bearing Cowley's name, and packed it away as a stone of so many square feet, and nothing

" A primrose by a river's brim A yellow primrose was to him, And it was nothing more."

And now, this identical Mr. Blore, by permission Dean Buckland, Milman the poet, and others, has destroyed one-half of glorious John Dryden's monument, and removed Sir Godfrey Kneller's bust, and Pope's en bling epitaph, to where the bust cannot be seen verses cannot be read. Poor Lady Kneller l her activity and desire for a lasting perpetuation at Twick-enham and Westminister Abbey been to no purpose; enham and Wesiminister Abbey been to no purished and mother removed from the place in which it is still to poet, who opposed her at every turn, paid her with a kind of epigram epitaph :-

"One day I mean to fill Sir Godfrey's tomb, If for my body all this church has room. Down with more monuments !- more room (she cried;) For I am very large and very wide.

If "Down with more monuments!" be Mr. Blore's cry—then "Down with Mr. Blore!" must be ours. Athenæum. A Good Example. - Our obituary (says the Salishur)

Herald) contains the name of an individual long known the frequenters of Salisbury Cathedral-Richard Bright—who for more than half a century, has regularly attended the daily service therein. For the long period of 65 years, the deceased had been afflicted with blind a circumstance which was thus commemorate about twenty years back, by a distinguished poet, at member of the Cathedral body, the Rev. Cane

There is a poor BLIND MAN, who every day, In summer sunshine, or in winter's rain, Duly as tolls the bell, to the high fan Explores, with faltering footsteps, his dark way, To kneel before his Maker and to hear The chanted service pealing full and clear.

Ask why, alone, in the same spot he kneels Through the long year? Oh! the wide world is cold, As dark, to him :- Here, he no longer feels His sad bereavement-FAITH and HOPE uphold His heart—He feels not he is poor and blind, Amid the unpitying tumult of mankind: As thro' the aisles, the choral anthems roll, His soul is in the choirs above the skies, And songs, far off, of angel-companies.

Oh! happy, if the Rich-- The Vain-The Proud-The plumed Actors in life's motley crowd,— Since pride is dust, and life itself a span,— Would learn one Lesson from a Poor BLIND MAN." DIOCESE OF RIPON.

DIOCESAN CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY, The Leed Intelligencer states that the following grants have been made for new Churches:— £400 to Bank Foot, in North Bierley, in the parish of Bradford. This Church will contain 490 sittings, 350 be free, and the rest let at a small rent, estimated cos

£500 to the district of All Saints, in Leeds. 4750, and to contain 1000 sittings all free, As the plans specifications, and estimates of this Church, as well as of the intended parsonage house for All Saint's produced to the meeting, the grants towards both object ere made subject to the plans, &c., being approved by the Leeds District committee prior to the respective ere tions being commenced.
£500 to St. Matthew's district, Leeds. To contain

700 sittings all free or let at a small rent. Cost £3260. £350 to Morton, in the parish of Bingley. 411 sittings

£360 to Oxenhope, in the parish of Bradford. 421 sittings all free. Cost £1575.
£400 to Shelf, in the parish of Halifax. This Church is to contain 492 sittings 245 is to contain 493 sittings, 345 are to be free, and the resident at a small rent. John Hardy, Esquire, will give £3000 partly to build but principally As there was considerable difference in the length and breath of the sittings in the above proposed Churches, it

That in future the society would not make any grant wards the erection of a new Church or Charal of the towards the erection of a new Church or Chape rebuilding of a Church or Chapel unless each sitting was at least 20 inches in length and 36 inches in width.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

Arrival of the Europa.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

(From the Colonist Extra.) Troy, January 3rd. 51, P. M. Troy, January 3rd. 5\(\frac{5}{2}\), P. M. with fourteen days later news from all parts of the old worlds. She sailed from Liverpool on Saturday 16th Dec., and our advices are to that data.

vices are to that date FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Almost every return from the Provinces, show an increased majority in favour of Louis Napoleon, and no possible doubt can now be entertained that the Prince is returned by much

Total number of 1737,000, Gener nany official retur matter. It is no or absolute majori truth, returned by by surprise. POSTAGE .- Th have much pleasure convention with tled, and a draft of day's mail to Au United States nited States. will be made on a feeling on both sid definitely removed.

There has been Ireland, in which Cotton and Con The Emperor nephew, Archduk From Italy, ac the Pope did not since the since the murder the Government emoved and he vourable to the n yourable to the note the Foreign and the Counties and footman, he mo footman, he mo footman, he mo footman, he mo footman, he has whither the Portion and seated himse whither the Portion the night of the Counties and the night of the Counties are also as a support of the portion of the the least disquie person, who with the fugitive.

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Less received 17th July, In actual circ

Amount of date, with into Previously iss Issued during

week copied at Westerfel Clergy Rese columns, who overlooked to passed passed on the " Resolved. OF THIS ME Now, in or necessary to objects of the unitigated we honess University of Ruished repetation, more with its chashade of believes of all that to destrict the control of the

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